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seacoast. Somewhat the same view is taken of the campaign which ended in the battle of New Orleans, in 1815. The British, Mr. Adams thinks, made the worst possible use of the situation. The correct policy should have been to cross the river and flank the Americans at New Orleans. To account for the plan pursued he makes a study of Pakenham's truly British career and character and comes to the conclusion that he was probably irritated into making the fatal front attack by the criticisms of Admiral Cochrane. Under the titles *The Ethics of Secession* and *Lee's Centennial*, he publishes the addresses delivered at Washington and Lee University upon the occasion of the Robert E. Lee Centennial, and at Charleston, South Carolina, before the New England Society. The addresses contain a fine-tempered examination of the controversies over the nature of the American Government. He arrives, practically, at a general conclusion that both the North and South were right. This country owes much to the Adamses, and by no means the least debt is due for these two addresses. The last military paper is devoted to a criticism of Mr. Rhodes' handling of certain Civil War subjects. The author believes that Mr. Rhodes has inadequately treated the activities of the Union navy during the Civil War, the Southern belief that "cotton is king," the destructive nature of Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, and the military incapacity of General Benjamin Butler.

Under the title of *An Historical Residuum*, Mr. Adams discusses the value or lack of value of personal recollections as a source of history and illustrates by dissecting the recollections of individuals in regard to an incident connected with the purchase by the United States of the Laird rams which were being built for the Confederacy. In the paper on "Queen Victoria and the Civil War," the author criticises the popular belief that Queen Victoria was actively in favor of the Union during the Civil War, and that it was her personal influence which kept the two countries from going to war. It is Mr. Adams' view that Queen Victoria had no particular liking for the North, certainly no love at all for democracy, but that she was, on principle, opposed to war. The failure of England to recognize the Confederacy was probably due to personal jealousies among the members of the British cabinet, not to any personal influence of Queen Victoria.

WALTER L. FLEMING.

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Allen, William H. *Woman's Part in Government*. Pp. xv, 377. Price, \$1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1911.

"*Woman's Part in Government*," by Mr. William H. Allen, is described as a new kind of book about government. It is a handbook on straight-seeing, straight-thinking and straight-acting on public questions between election times. It aims, says Mr. Allen, "not to settle but to raise questions, to encourage self-analysis and study of local conditions, and to stimulate interest in methods and next steps for getting done what we all agree should be done to make democracy efficient." In fact, it represents a very careful survey of all the minute details of government which have in the past been so woefully neglected.

Mr. Allen's chief error, it seems to me, lies in the title of the book and in the sub-heading, "Whether she votes or not." He does not indicate why the woman any more than the man should assume as her work the performance of unpleasant details which men have neglected in their conduct of government in the past. In short, Mr. Allen seeks to limit unjustifiably the sphere of woman. He insinuates that the minutiae of administrative work which are controlled and initiated by men will give sufficient scope for her energies. He says repeatedly "the ballot will not help child labor," "the ballot will not make budgets," "the ballot will not keep children in school," and concludes therefrom that woman can be an efficient citizen whether she votes or not. His error is caused, it seems to me, by his fundamental misconception of the nature of women. He needs to realize, as Dr. Patten says, that a woman is a distinct entity in herself, not a defective man.

NELLIE MARGUERITE SEEDS NEARING.

Ashley, R. L. *The American Federal State.* Pp. xlvii, 629. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

This is a revised edition of a textbook in Civics, which was originally published in 1902, and which was reviewed in this journal shortly after its publication. The revision has taken the form mainly of correcting certain errors and of bringing statements of fact and statistical material down to date. Some of the valuable books on American government which have appeared since the original edition of this volume was issued are mentioned in a brief bibliography, but, with few exceptions, no new references have been inserted throughout the body of the book.

The only new material of any importance which is added is a chapter (xxix) dealing with natural resources and the conservation movement. This treats of conservation in general, and then takes up in turn the national land policy, forests, water, waterways and minerals. Valuable as this material is, it is at least questionable whether an allotment of twenty pages to conservation and of only four pages to the tariff, three to trusts and three to the regulation of railways, gives a proper perspective of present-day conditions.

Along several lines have important changes taken place in American government during the past decade. Colonial governments and colonial policies have been established, and colonial problems have arisen. New devices in city government have also been put into operation. The author's treatment of both these topics remains most inadequate. A single page is given to colonial policy, colonial government and colonial problems combined. The Philippines and Porto Rico are disposed of in a paragraph of nine lines. Hawaii and the Panama Canal are only referred to incidentally, and the Canal Zone is not mentioned.

Similarly, in dealing with municipal affairs, government by commission is disposed of in a paragraph of twelve lines, under the topic "The Council: Organization," no attempt being made to tell what is meant by "commission government." The discussion of the initiative, referendum and recall is antiquated, and but little reference is made to important recent